

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY

HANNIS TAYLOR'S COMMENTS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION

His Severe Criticism of the Attitude of the Administration—Blindly Laying Up Serious Trouble for the Future—Aside From the Cause of Humanity, Self-Interest Should Compel Recognition of the Cuban's Belligerent Rights—Reasons for His Convictions

Mobile, Ala., December 7.—Ex-Minister to Spain, Hon. Hannis Taylor, tonight gave out an expression of his views as to that part of the president's message relating to Cuba. He condemns the president's utterances and thinks congress should reject such "a policy of irresolution and non-action." He claims it is impossible for Sagasta to give the Cubans a valid grant of an autonomous colonial system without the consent of both houses of the cortes and approved by the queen regent. This he says, cannot be obtained. After pointing out what he claims to be flaws in the Sagasta scheme that makes it nugatory, Mr. Taylor says the Spanish crown at last confesses the Cubans are right. Mr. Taylor concludes as follows:

"There are limits even to the patience of the American people; and the time has now come when the executive power should be made to feel through true public demonstration that the nation will no longer permit its sovereign will in a righteous cause to be entirely set aside in the interest of a tremulous, selfish, short sighted policy. The whole content now centres in the passage of the belligerency resolution pending in the house. If that cannot be carried then nothing whatever can be done to end a strife that has been going on for fifteen out of the last 29 years, and which, after destroying our commerce with the island, has become a warcloud that obscures every business enterprise. If the present administration proposes to indefinitely pursue an uncertainty at the cost of every business interest, it must be prepared to suffer the consequence.

"At this last stage of the struggle there can hardly be a doubt that if belligerency should be recognized, within three months the insurgents would be so dominant in the island that the war could shortly be ended by the recognition of Cuban independence. Those who are best informed, firmly believe that without one word of aid or sympathy from us, the result will be attained within twelve or eighteen months. If bungling diplomacy shall permit such an event, the situation may assume a serious form that few seem to contemplate.

"If we can scorn and spit upon the Cubans until victory and independence are won without aid or comfort from us, why should they not turn to one or other of the great maritime powers that will be then only too eager to supply all their wants and to enter into the closest relations with them. We have for a long time declared no European power other than Spain shall ever possess Cuba. We may so blunder as to be forced to maintain that contention at the point of the sword.

"Out of such difficulties, the way is now clear and easy. Let the pending belligerency resolution be promptly passed by the house and Spain's power in Cuba will collapse like a punctured balloon. For that reason she is making a desperate fight against it with the aid of the present administration. Only through the triumph of the revolutionary government can permanent and lasting peace be established in Cuba; only through a prompt and decided expression of sympathy with that government can we extricate ourselves from a dilemma which is fast growing into the most short-sighted and disastrous episode in our national history."

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE

Mr. Walter L. Parsley's Little Son Walter L. Jr., Run Over and Killed by a Colored Bicycleist

Yesterday about 12:30, while Adolphus Thomas, the colored shoemaker, was riding a bicycle on Market street, he ran into and so severely injured little Walter L. Parsley, Jr., son of Mr. Walter L. Parsley, that the little fellow died from his injuries at 5:15 p. m. The accident occurred nearly in front of the residence of Mr. Hugh MacRae, uncle of the unfortunate little boy, next door to Mr. Parsley's residence.

Little Walter and his little cousins, the son and daughter of Mr. MacRae, and some other children, were playing and romping from the grass plot in the middle of the street to the pavement. Thomas states to a Messenger representative that he was riding on Market street at "a right smart gait," when he saw Mr. MacRae's son, Hugh, chase little Walter from the grass plot across the street towards the pavement. He says he followed to the children to look out, rang his bell and tried to stop his wheel, but when he shouted out the warning, Mr. Parsley's little son stopped and faced him and the bicycle struck him and knocked him down. When the wheel fell, Mr. MacRae's little boy, who could not stop himself, ran over it and fell, also hurting himself, receiving a blow that caused a severe contusion on his forehead. Thomas immediately picked up Mr. Parsley's little boy and carried him over to Mr. MacRae's residence and thence he was taken to Mr. Parsley's home next door.

Dr. George G. Thomas was called immediately, but the injuries were so serious that death resulted at 5:15 p. m. The little boy suffered a fracture of the skull and received a severe bruise on the right hip.

Thomas was very greatly distressed over the accident and staid at Mr. Parsley's residence until Mr. Parsley arrived from up town. He expressed great sorrow over the accident, and after he had come up town and subsequently learned that the little boy had died, he went to the city hall to surrender himself. Captain Robert Green, as soon as he heard of the accident, made an investigation, and when Thomas went to the hall he told him to come back later and he would let him know what was to be done about the matter. Thomas came back at 8:30 p. m. and was sent over to jail.

Mr. Parsley says he is satisfied, from the conduct of Thomas, that while he may have been riding fast, the accident was purely accidental and not the result of intent or malice. He says he does not desire to prosecute Thomas.

Little Walter was five years old in June last and was a manly and very bright child. In the very great bereavement his parents have received from this shocking death of their little boy, they have the deep sympathy of the entire community.

The funeral will take place today at 3 o'clock from Mr. Parsley's residence.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon. Good Result of the Southern Baptist Convention—Wilmington's Advantages for Manufacturing—A Supper to be Given by the Chamber in January

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday at 2:30 p. m., President James H. Chadbourne, Jr., presiding, and Colonel J. L. Cantwell, the secretary, being at his post.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following new members were elected: Mr. John W. Gafford, of The Evening Dispatch, Mr. Z. W. Whitehead, editor and proprietor of the Southern Lumbar and Milling Journal, and Mr. Thos. F. Simmons, district superintendent (North Carolina and South Carolina), of the Inter-State Telegraph and Telephone Company.

After President Chadbourne had informed the chamber of a number of letters received and answered, including a letter sent to the State Agricultural and Mechanical college endorsing the proposition to establish a department for the cotton manufacturing industry, the reports of committees were called for.

Several committees reported progress. After discussing street improvements the chamber, on motion of Mr. F. L. Huggins, endorsed the improvement of the streets with shell rock and urged the city authorities to continue its use instead of using shells.

A general discussion then followed in which it transpired that the meeting of the Southern Baptist convention which met here in May led to the location of an important industry in our midst—the Roanoke Chemical Company. Mr. Jones, president of the company, came to the convention and was so impressed with our city's advantages as a distributing point and the advantages to be had in the way of freight rates, that he decided to locate here and was encouraged to do so by Mr. B. F. Keith and other members of the chamber.

In the course of a general discussion about the rate of taxation, it was shown that Wilmington's rate of taxation is reasonable, compared with that of other cities. Mr. W. E. Worth informed the chamber that as to the matter of fuel Wilmington offered conspicuous advantages to manufacturers. He said that while north he ascertained that the price of coal in large lots delivered in the north ern cities named were as follows: New York and Philadelphia, from \$2.65 to 2.71 per ton; Providence, \$2.60; New Haven, \$2.65; New London, \$2.65; Williamamtic, \$2.70. In contrast with these figures he said coal was being delivered in Wilmington by water and rail at from \$2.35 to \$2.45 per ton.

President Chadbourne spoke of the advantages derived from the supper at the Seashore Hotel last summer, and suggested that a supper be given at The Orion some time early in January. The suggestion was unanimously concurred in and Messrs. R. N. Sweet, F. L. Huggins, and M. W. Jacobi were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements. Mr. Sweet was made chairman of the committee.

In mentioning matters of a general nature, Mr. W. E. Worth stated that Wilmington was now shipping north from 200 to 300 barrels of lettuce daily.

The following committee was appointed to get up data and have the same published on small memorandum books or otherwise for distribution, where they will do the most good: Colonel Walker, Taylor and Messrs. W. E. Worth and M. W. Jacobi, who are the standing committee on industries.

After discussing many matters in an informal way, the chamber adjourned.

Those Who Endure

The pains of rheumatism should be reminded that a cure for this disease may be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism, and have been completely and permanently cured, prove the power of this medicine to rout and conquer this disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and it neutralizes the acid which causes the aches and pains of rheumatism. This is why it absolutely cures when liniments and other outward applications fail to give permanent relief. Be sure to get Hood's.

Germany's Commercial Policy (From The Chautauqua.)

In some respects all the trading nations may emulate Germany's example with advantage. No country ever sprang in so short a time to the front rank in foreign commerce as Germany has done. The excellence of her technical schools, where methods of metal working and other industrial processes are taught, her permanent exhibitions of the commodities entering into her export and import trade, her expeditions of exports sent to foreign fields to promote German trade and learn all facts that will profit her exporters, her careful studying of the peculiarities and demands of her customers, and the avidity with which she seeks to learn the most important elements in the progress she has made; and some of her people are not above resorting to devices that are unfair even in rivals. Much as she wants our raw materials and food supplies, her agrarian party circulates the boldest slanders as to their quality. Germany needs these commodities from us, but she is doing her level best to keep out all our manufactures which she thinks she can herself provide.

THEIR FINAL RESTING PLACE

GENERAL CLINGMAN'S REMAINS BURIED AT ASHEVILLE

Changes to be Made in the Marshalship and Other Officers of This District—The Two Cotton Growers' Conventions—Sudden Death of Mrs. William B. Hicks—County School Supervisors to Hold a Convention—To Establish a Republican Newspaper at Raleigh

Raleigh, N. C., December 7. At Asheville this morning the reinterment of the remains of General Thomas L. Clingman took place. In the large procession was a regiment of confederate veterans, two companies of the state guard, a company of sons of veterans, the Bingham school cadets, state, county and city officials. Colonel A. T. Davidson spoke of his friend, General Clingman, of whom he was a contemporary; Colonel Lusk on behalf of the bar and Colonel W. H. S. Burwyn for the military. The interment was in Riverside cemetery. Members of General Clingman's old brigade acted as a special escort to the remains.

Moonshiners and their friends are here in great numbers, attending the federal court. It does not appear that the docket will be cleared, as Judge Purnell is now called on to go to Charlotte next Monday to hold a term of court.

Henry C. Dockery is at Washington and says there is no sort of doubt as to his being made marshal of this district. There was a story that he was to be sidetracked in favor of H. L. Grant. He says this is absolutely untrue. The news among republicans was that the matter of the collectorship was to be settled today. As to the district attorneyship that is yet in the clouds. It is said that Chief Justice Faircloth knows who is to be the winner, but will not tell.

There are to be two cotton growers' conventions, one at Atlanta and the other at Memphis, yet it does not appear possible that either can get all the farmers in line. The latter have more power than any people on earth, if they would pull together, but they will not do so. One of the delegates from this state to the Atlanta convention is John Graham, of Ridgeway, president of the state farmers' alliance.

Mrs. William B. Hicks died here late last night very suddenly, at the home of her father-in-law, W. J. Hicks, ex-superintendent of the penitentiary. She was attending the Methodist conference here and was in perfect health yesterday. Her home was at Aberdeen. She was a daughter of Mr. A. F. Page.

The state superintendent of public instruction is urging all the county supervisors to attend the convention here December 30th. He is assigning topics to several of them. The principal topic is what may be done by combining the smaller and weaker school districts with larger and stronger ones in the townships.

State Treasurer Worth has gone to Greensboro to see his mother, who today celebrated her 90th birthday.

Leading republicans here say that a daily or tri-weekly republican paper is to be established at Raleigh, and that it will favor co-operation with the populists against the democrats.

Senator Atwater, of Chatham, a Butler populist, was here yesterday and said, when told that some republicans were talking about cutting loose from the populists, that the latter had pulled the republican carcass out of the grave last year, and that the populists had given to the republicans all the life the latter have.

It seems that there continues to be much excitement at Morganton about the Piedmont bank failure. A Morganton man says the bank officials lent money to themselves as in the recent case at Asheville. When the smash came the cashier was in Boston.

Good progress is being made in loading the "rolling exposition car" here. It is expected that by the end of next week it will be ready to leave.

The Bicycle Race

New York, December 8.—At midnight the indomitable eighteen were still pedaling their way around the high banked floor of Madison Square garden. From mid-night to mid-night Miller had put more than 350 miles behind him. This marvelous record on the third day of the great race carried him along to a total of more than 1,200 miles in twenty-one days, 133 miles ahead of the former record. During this weary journey Miller has left the track but for a few hours. With the exception perhaps of Stephane, the Frenchman, Miller had up to late in the afternoon had less sleep than any other man on the track. And, notwithstanding this, Miller is seemingly in as good condition as he was yesterday, when experts claimed that he and Roger de Winter, coal miner, were in the best shape of all the riders.

The next man to Miller at the present time is Rice, and he is something more than fifty miles behind. But he is strong and seems to have the same determination that carried him almost to the front in the big race of last year.

Last year's crampion, Teddy Hale, whose great ride then promised to be far outdone this year, is now making ground. He is almost 175 miles behind the leader, but, nevertheless, he has crept up from tenth place, which he held last night, to eighth place, and is certain to go much higher before the end is reached.

John M. Clayton's Murderer

Little Rock, Ark., December 8.—Sheriff J. D. Cleary, of Blady county, Arkansas, claims to have information to the effect that the confessed murderer of Hon. John M. Clayton is now serving a life sentence for another murder in Georgia. His name is withheld, but it is stated that he is a former citizen of Arkansas, who fled from the state immediately after murdering Clayton. At the time of the murder it was generally considered to be the denouement of a political fight, but according to the confession, politics played no part in the affair, revenge for an old grudge being the motive given by the Georgia convict.

The state authorities say they will leave no stone unturned to bring "the murderer to justice in this state, but are at the level best to keep out all our manufactures which she thinks she can herself provide.

PLEADS GUILTY OF MURDER

Ryan, the Greensboro Wife-Murderer Refuses Counsel and Enters the Plea of Guilty of Murder—Says He Committed the Deed and is Willing to Pay the Penalty

(Greensboro Telegram, December 6th.) Never perhaps in the annals of criminal jurisprudence in this state has there been a trial so brief and so dramatic where a human life was involved. After disposing of the preliminaries this morning Ryan, the wife-murderer, was brought into court and arraigned at 12:30 o'clock p. m. It had taken the grand jury only thirty minutes to return a true bill.

The prisoner was arraigned amid a breathless silence. He was asked if he had counsel. He replied that he did not have and did not want any. Notwithstanding this the judge appointed Colonel James T. Morehead and P. D. Satchwell to defend him. He retired to the courtroom and returned and Colonel Morehead, speaking for counsel, said that he was placed in the peculiar position of wishing to enter one plea while his client wished to enter another. As he could not conscientiously enter the plea his client wished to enter he asked along with Mr. Satchwell to be excused.

Judge Adams then expostulated with the prisoner, telling him that learned counsel had been appointed to defend him and he should follow their advice. The prisoner was not merely cool; he was absolutely indifferent. It might have been a man in Europe whose life was at stake for all the concern he showed. He stood up chewing his tobacco stolidly and replied: "I do not want counsel. I have committed the deed. It is unnecessary to consume the time of the court and worry the lawyers. I committed the deed. I am willing to pay the penalty of the act with my life. If I had 100 lives I should be willing to spend them all in the same way."

The judge again attempted to influence him to accept counsel but he persistently refused. His lips were closed with an expression of immovable determination. He would listen to neither judge nor counsel. He, therefore, entered the plea of guilty of murder in the first degree and was remanded to jail. The entire trial had consumed about fifteen minutes. All that remains is for the criminal to be sentenced unless his plea is set aside.

A Telegram reporter saw Judge Adams at the McAdoo and he said it was the first instance in his knowledge where a man had pleaded guilty to a capital felony. He said that out of a sentiment of humanity he had insisted on Ryan's accepting counsel and being tried in the regular way. He found the prisoner's conduct very puzzling. He will probably be sentenced at the opening of the court in the morning.

Stop dragging yourself with quack nostrums or "cures." Get a well-known pharmaceutical remedy that will do the work. Catarrh and Cold in the head will not cause suffering if Ely's Cream Balm is used. Druggist will supply 10c trial size or 50c full size. We mail it.

ELLY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York. Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Helena, Mont.

Meeting of American Church Missionary Society

Philadelphia, December 8.—The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the American Church Missionary Society, was held here this afternoon. General Wager Swann, U. S. A., the president of the society, presided.

Rev. J. Thompson Cole, general secretary, New York, submitted the report of the executive committee. It stated in part:

"The apparent loss to the society from the misconduct of its late treasurer has been one more increased by the amount of \$6,893.65, the principal of a second mortgage, which was given by him to the society and which a forced sale under the first mortgage has extinguished. The income of the Ely Fund of \$20,000 has been for many years devoted to Griswold college, Iowa. In compliance with the terms of the deed the committee have withheld the income for a year and appropriated it to the theological seminary of Virginia. The society has received during the year \$7,614.01 in special contributions for church building in Brazil."

Addresses were made by Bishop Peterson, Bishop Whitaker and Rev. W. C. Brown, on the work of the society.

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The Juice of the Scuppernon

(From The Cheraw Chronicle.)

It is said that the scuppernon grape will yield 1,000 gallons of wine per acre. It is also said that Chesterfield county has hundreds of acres of land that won't grow cowpeas and yet this very land is said to be the very thing for grape growing. We are surprised that someone has not started this industry before now. In California new wine, it is said, sells for twenty-one cents a gallon, and a yield of a thousand gallons an acre would bring \$210. What crop here is that will bring that much? Let someone give this industry a trial. A few dollars for grape roots will all that is necessary to start on.

OPENS WITH PARTY STRIFE

CONTEST IN THE HOUSE OVER RIGHTS OF COMMITTEES

The Ways and Means and the Currency Committees Contending for Supervision Over the Financial Question—Civil Service Attacked by Republicans and Democrats—Senator Money Takes His Seat—A Rush of Bills in the Senate

Washington, December 7.—A new member in Senator Money, of Mississippi was introduced in the senate today and after some brief criticism of the form of his credentials the oath of office was administered to him.

During the session 108 bills, many of which were private, pension measures, were introduced, in addition to several joint resolutions and some senate resolutions.

Senator Tillman presented a resolution, which was adopted, fixing Tuesday, January 18th, at 2 p. m., as a time for memorial services for late Jos. S. Eari, a senator from South Carolina.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the interstate commerce commission to furnish the senate a list of the railroad companies which have complied wholly, in part, or not at all, with the law of congress, providing that safety appliances be affixed to railroad cars. The resolution also calls for the total number of persons killed by the railroads during the past year.

Senator Carter, of Montana, chairman of the census committee, requested that the measure providing for the federal census of 1900, reported to the senate at the last session be recommended to the committee.

To his Senator Chandler, the author of the bill, objected, but after some explanation by Senator Carter, the bill was recommitted as requested.

The senate at 1:35 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Dingley, from the committee on ways and means, presented a resolution adopted by the committee for the distribution of the president's message to several committees having jurisdiction of the various subjects treated.

Mr. Walker, chairman of the banking and currency committee, asked for a re-reading of that portion of the resolution giving the ways and means committee jurisdiction of all the portions relating to "the revenues, the national finances the public debt and the preservation of the public credit."

A very considerable debate followed upon what the language of the resolution meant and the issue as to jurisdiction of the currency problem, as between the ways and means and the banking and currency committee was sharply raised.

Mr. Walker, after the re-reading of the resolution, asked with some heat what was left to his committee.

Mr. Dingley replied suavely that all matters relating to banking and currency under the resolution would go to the banking and currency committee.

Mr. Walker indignantly protested that if the questions relating to our legal tender money which lay at the very foundation of our currency and banking laws were to come under the jurisdiction of the ways and means committee, the committee on banking and currency might as well be dissolved. He avowed that in the last congress his committee had been steadily disregarded. Its members had cooled their heels in the speaker's lobby, he said, and when at last they were allowed to bring in a bill the previous question had been demanded without permission for debate and he had been allowed to address the house only by unanimous consent.

Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, the senior democratic member of the currency committee, seconded the protest of Mr. Walker.

Mr. Grosvenor, republican, of Ohio, directed the whole course of the debate by an attack on the civil service law, which was several times enthusiastically applauded, both by members on the floor and spectators in the galleries. At the outset he repudiated the idea that opposition to the civil service law involved an affront to the president. Congress was empowered to deal with the subject and the president had referred it to congress. He heartily agreed with the president "that there were places in the classified service which ought to be exempt."

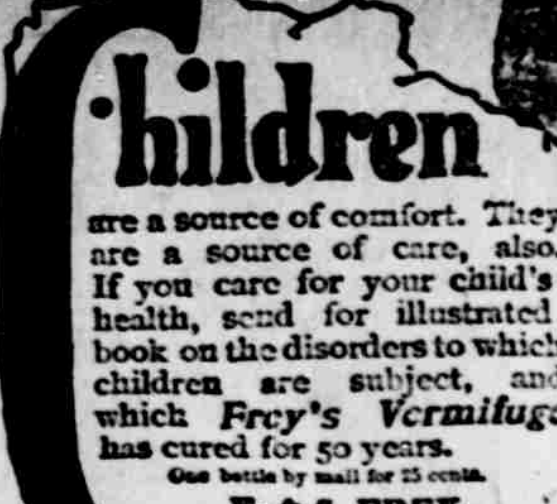
Mr. Grosvenor declared that he had kept in touch with the sentiment of the country and that if the question were submitted to the people west of the Allegheny mountains it would be buried under their overwhelming condemnation. His remarks in denunciation of "life tenure in office," were met with uproarious applause from the galleries in which many members on the floor heartily joined.

Mr. Bally, democrat, of Texas, commended Mr. Grosvenor's utterances against building up an office holding class in this country—a doctrine he said which was almost literally embodied in the Chicago platform (democratic applause).

"That is the only good feature of that platform," ejaculated Mr. Steele, republican, of Indiana, amid laughter on the republican side.

"I am glad to relieve the other side of the charge of total depravity," retorted Mr. Bailey to this thrust.

Mr. Wheeler, democrat, of Kentucky, avowed himself a spoilsman, in sym-



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rathy with the proposition to repeal the law, and Mr. Fitzgerald, democrat, of Massachusetts, chided the republicans for their attempt to break down the law.

Mr. Johnson, republican, of Indiana, after some opening remarks about the stupendous folly of appointing a bimetallic commission to roll over Europe made a strong speech in defense of the civil service law. He charged General Grosvenor with being derelict to his duty as a republican and warned his colleagues that if they put through a bill in antagonism to the law it would be vetoed.

Mr. Bland, democrat, of Missouri, averred that it was well understood that nothing would be done with the currency problem and Mr. Bodine, democrat, of Missouri, alleged that the civil service law was a humbug which the west and the south opposed.

During the progress of the debate Messrs. Walker and Johnson had consulted with Mr. Dingley and a modification of the resolution of distribution was agreed upon. It struck out the words "the national finances, the public debt, the preservation of the government credit," and gave the ways and means committee jurisdiction over all matters in the message relating "to the revenue, the bonded debt of the United States and to the treaties of the United States affecting the revenue." When this amendment was presented the opposition withdrew and the resolution was adopted without division.

The house then at 2 o'clock adjourned.

After the session Chairman Walker claimed he had won a decisive victory and that his committee under the order would have jurisdiction of the currency problem, as he expressed it, "convert the greenbacks into gold certificates," but members of the ways and means committee insisted that the changes of verbiage in the order would not affect their jurisdiction and that a measure such as the president suggested, if introduced in the house, would be referred by the speaker to their committee.

The Princeton Inn will probably claim another victim, for it is now said that Professor Charles C. Rockwood, who for several years has been at the head of the mathematical department in the John C. Green School of Science, will shortly sever his connection with the Presbyterian church.

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